one Constitution was an arrived to morthern people. So northern people. So northern people the South nor love of very that inspired the South nor love the negro that inspired the North effounder thoughts and interests lay beath these currents. The rivalry of cheap gro labor, aversion to the negro and to avery alike were the spurs of northern tion; that of the South was race integrity.

he South to action.
farther southward beyond the conour country and behold how the
aces have commingled their blood
aces have commingled their blood

with the strictest jealousy from any baleful contaminations." But what ture of horror rose before its eyes as atemplated the freeing of the slaves, c. Calhoun had drawn that picture vid colors which now recalling the of carpet-bag and negro ascendancy is like a prophet's vision. "I'll owned four millions of slaves in the South," Robert Lee, "I would sacrifice all for Union." And so indeed would the hern people. But Lee never indicated such sacrifice could obtain its object, was it possible that it could. It was he property invested in the slave that d in the way, for emancipation with was again practicable in early the war and was indeed offered, the slaves they would become becoming voters they would pre-e in numbers, and so predomi-that would become of white civili-

y appeals to the slaves themselves for and burn filled the mails.

Sourcetion of Nat. Turner had given of scenes as horrible as those of each Revolution, and the bloody res of San Domingo seemed like an warning of the drama to be

recomply and hattor will alled ell your comply and hattor will alled your to the hattor of the control of the control

defeat."

In 1836 Samuel Houston sprung from the soil of that very county which now holds the askes of Lee and Jackson, won the battle of San Jacinto, and achieved Texan independence. In 1845, under James K. Polk, of Tennessee, a southern President, it was admitted into the Union, and as little later the American armies, led by two southern generals, Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott, and composed more than half of southern soldiers, made good the cause of the Lone Star State, enlarged its

of the South never faltered,

SECCESSON,

If the people with such a history could have adopted seccesion mighty indeed must have been the propulsion to it. I shall not discuss its policy, for it would be as vain a thing to do as to discuss that of the Revolution of 1776. Each revolution concluded the question that induced it. Slavery was the cause of our civil war, and with the war its cause perished. But it should be the desire of all to understand each other and to think well of each other, and the mind capable of just and intelligent reflection should not fail in judging the past to remember the conditions and views that controlled the southern people and their leader.

And ere they be regarded lightly, the mind capable of just and intelligent reflection will remember that their forefathers with scarce less attachment to the British Government, and with less conflict of interest had set the precedent, seeding themselves from the British empire, tearing down ancient institutions, revolutionizing the very structure of society, and giving proud answer to all accusers in the new evangel of the west that the people have aright to alter or abolish government whenever it becomes destructive to their happiness or safety.

Remember that this right of secession had never been denied until recent years, that it had been preached upon the hustings, enunciated in political platforms, proclaimed in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, embodied in our literature, taught in schools and colleges, interwoven with the texts of jurisprudence, and maintained by scholars, statemen. SECESSION AN OPEN OURSTON IN 1861.

Remember, furthermore, that secession was an open question 1861. No statute had ever declared, no executive had ever proclaimed, no court had held it to be unconstitutional. The States had declared themselves to be free and independent. American sovereignty was hydraheaded, and each State had its own statute, defining and punishing treason against itself. No man could have an independent citizenship of the Federation by virtue of citizenship of ore of the States. The eminent domain of the Federal II by virtue of citizensian of ore of the States. The eminent domain of the soil remained in the State; and to it escheated the property of the intestate and heirless dead. Was not this the sovereign that "had the right to command in the

where could an arouter be found? There see he proclaimed was no method of invoking the Supreme Court: it had no jurisdiction to coerce a State or summon it to its bar. Nor could its decree be final. For it is a maxim of our jurisprudence uttered by Jefferson, and reiterated by Lincoln in his first inaugural address, that its decisions may be reconsidered and wind only the

SECTIONS—THE NORTHERN BECORD FOR IT AND AGAINST EXTENSION OF THE UNION.

Recall the history of the doctrine, forget

THE UNITED STATES TREATED SECESSION AS A POLITICAL QUESTION AND MET IT BY BEVOLU-

And ere they be regarded lightly, the mind capable of just and intelligent refection will remember that their forefathers with scarce less attachment to the British Government, and with less conflict of interest had set the precedent, seceding themselves from the British empire, tearing down ancient institutions, revolutionizing the very structure of society, and giving proud answer to all accusers in the new evangel of the west that the people have aright to alter or al-oish government whenever it becomes destructive to their happiness or safety.

I have found nowhere evidence that Jefferson Davis urged secession, though he believed in the right, approved the act of Mississippi after it had been taken, felt himself bound by his State allegance whether he approved or no, and then, like all his southern countrymen, did his best to make it good. Remember that the Federal Constitution was silent as to secession. that the question was sone of inference only, and that implications radiated from its various provisions in all directions.

If one argued that the very institute of government implied perpetuity, as Linceln did in his first inangural address, another answered that reservation to the States of powers not delegate rebutted the constitution had come into being in than free atmosphere which breathed the declaration that they must rest upon the constitution had come into being in than free atmosphere which breathed the declaration that they must rest upon the constitution had come into being in that free atmosphere which breathed the declaration that they must rest upon the motion of the war he says: "The Constitution was, the right to shake off government, and yet another answered in Lincoln's own language that any people anywhere had the right to shake off government, and that this was the right that "would liberate the world."

Remember that this right of secession had never been denied until recent years, that it had been preached upon the bustings, connectated in political aplatforms.

The control of the

"Uproared the universal peace
And poured the milk of Concord into hell,"
the country would have been spared the
shame of President Davis's cruel incarceration, and the maiming of the Constitution.
For I can scarcely believe that he who
three times overruled emancipation; who
appealed to "indispen_able necessity" as
justification for "laying strong hands on
the colored element"; who candidly arowed
northern "complicity" in the wrongs
of his time; who said, "I claim not
to have controlled events, but confess
plainly that events have controlled
me"; who had preached revolution in
1848, and revolutionized all things to
save the Union in 1862—I can scarce
believe it possible that one of his broad
mind and generous heart would have persecuted an honorable foe. It has been a
wonder to me that those who justly appland his virtues have not copied his ex-THE COUNTRY UNIFIED BY NATURAL LAWS.

In concluding, he said: "I find in myappealed. The Mississippi river, the natural outlet of a new-born empire to the sea,
was a greater interpreter to it than the
opinions of statesmen who lived when the
great new Commonwealths were yet in the
wilderness, and before the great republic
spanned the father of waters.

The river seeking its bed as it rolls
occanward pauses not to consider
whose are the boundaries of the estates
through which it flows. If a mountain

In concluding, he said: "I find in myself perhaps a type of the general feeling
of my constituents toward yours. I am
sure I fell no hostily toward you Senators
from the North. I am sure there is not
one of you, whatever sharp discussions
there may have been between us, to whom
God I wish you well, and such I am sure
is the feeling of the people whom I represent towards those whom you represent.

"I therefore feel that I but express their

whose are the boundaries of the estates through which it flows. If a mountain barrier stands in the way it forms a lake until the accumulated waters break through the impeding wall or dash over it in impetuous torrents. So nations in their great movements seem to be swept out of the grooves defined by the laws of man, and are oftentimes propelled to destines greater than those convexed in this description. THE CONSTITUTION OF NATURE AND THE JURY

The rivalry, not the barmony of sections, won the empire of the union; its physical constitution proved more powerful than strong arms we will vindicate the right The rivalry, not the barmony of sections, won the empire of the union; its physical constitution proved more powerful than its written one; in the absence of a judge all appealed to the jury of the sword. We belong to a high-handed race and understand the law of the sword, for the men of Independence in 1776 and 1861 were of the same blood as those who in each case cried, "Disperse, ye rebels." And were I of the North I would prefer to avow that it made conquest by the high hand than coin the great strife that marshalled over three millions of soldiers into police-court technicalities and belittle a revolution continent wide into the quelling of an insurrection, and the vicarious punishment of its leader. The greatest conquerer proclaims his naked deed.

THE SOUTH IN THE UNION AT HOME.

As we are not of the North but of the South, and are now like all Americans both of and for the Union, bound up in its destinies, contributing to its support, and seeking its welfare, I feel that as he was the hero in war who fought the bravest, so he is the hero now who puts the past in its truest light, does justice to all, and knows no foe but him who revives the hates of a byzone generation.

If we lost by war a southern union of thirteen States, we have yet a common part in a continental union of forty-two, to which our fathers gave their blood, and upon which they shed their blessings, and a people who could survive four years of such experience as we had in 1861-'65 can work out their own salvation on any spot of earth thatefold intended for man's habitation. We are in fact in our fathers' home, and it should be, as it is, our highest aim to the develop its magnificent possibilities and make it the happiest dwelling-place of the children of men.

JEFFERSON DAVIS A LOVER OF THE UNION.

The southern leader was no Secessionist per se. His antecedents, his history, his

children of men.

JEFFERSON DAVIS A LOVER OF THE UNION.

The southern leader was no Secessionist per se. His antecedents, his history, his services, his own earnest words often uttered, attest his love of the Union and his hope that it might endure. In 1853 in a letter to Hon. William J. Brown, of Indiana, he repudated the imputation that he was a disunionist.

"Pardou," he said, "pardon the egotism in consideration of the occasion when I say to you that my father and uncles fought in the Revolution of 1776, giving their youth, their blood, and their little patrimony to the constitutional freedom which I claim as my inheritance. Three of my brothers fought in the War of 1812, two of them were comrades of the Hero of the Hermitage, and received his commendation for gallantry at New Orleans. At sixteen years of age I was given to the service of my counity. For twelve years of my life I have borne its arms and served it zealously if not well. As I feel the infirmities which suffering more than age has brought upon me, it would be a bitter reflection indeed if I was forced to conclude that my countrymen would hold all this light when weighed against the empty panegyric which a time-serving politician can bestow upon the Union, for which he never made a sacrifice.

"In the Seyate I announced if any re-

upon the Union, for which he never made a sacrifice.

"In the Segate I announced if any respectable man would call me a disminist I would answer him in menosyllables. But I have often asserted the right for which the battles of the Revolution were fought, the right of a people to change their government whenever it was found to be oppressive and subversive of the objects for which governments are instituted, and have contended for the independence and sovereignty of the States: a part of the creed of which Jefferson was the apostle, Madison the expounder, and Jackson the consistent defender."

which Jefferson was the apostle, Madison the expounder, and Jackson the consistent defender."

REPUDIATION OF DISUNIONISM AND EFFORTS TO SAVE THE UNION.

Four years later, when Senator Fessender, of Maine, said, turning to him, "I have avowed no disunion sentiments on this floor, can the honorable gentlemen from Mississippi say as much?" Mr. Davis answered: "Yes, I have long sought for a respectable man to allege the contrary." And the imputation ended with the unanswered challenge to produce the evidence. Even when secession seemed a foregone conclusion, Mr. Davis strove to avert it, being ready at any time to adopt the Crittenden measures of compromise if they were accepted by the opposition, and when the Representatives and Senators from Mississippi were called in conference with the Governor of that State in December, 1860, he still advised forbearance "as long as any hope of a peaceful remedy remained," declaring that he felt certain from his knowledge of the people North and South that "if once there was a clash of arms the contest would be one of the most sanguinary the world had ever witnessed." But a single member of the conference agreed with him; several of its members were so dissatisfied with his position that they believed him antirely op-

PLEADING FOR CONCILIATION.

his greatness to his country's runn?

Pleading still for conciliation, on January 10, 1861, it was the heart of a patriot and not that of the ambitious aspirant from which flowed these words:

"What Senators, to-day is the condition of the country? From every corner of it comes the walling cry of patriotism pleading for the preservation of the great inheritance we derived from our fathers. Is there a senator who does not daily receive letters apposaling to him to use even the small power which one man here possesses to save the rich inheritance our fathers gave us? Tears are trickling down the faces of men who have bled for the flag of their country and are willing now to die for it; but patriotism stands powerless before the plea that the party about to come to power adopted a platform, and that come what will, though ruin stare us in the face, consistency must be adhered to even though the Government be lost."

Even as he spoke, though perhaps as yet unknown to him, Mississippi the day before had passed the ordinance of secession.

On the 20th of January he rose in the senate to announce that fact, and that "of course his functions there were termi-

nated."
In language characterized by dignity and moderation, in terms as decorous and in sentiments as noble as became a solemn crisis and a high presence, he bade fare-

in sentiments as noble as became a solumic crisis and a high presence, he bade farewell to the Senate.

"In the course of my service here," he said, "associated at different times with a great variety of senators, I see now around me some with whom I have served long. There may have been points of collision, but whatever of offence there has been to me I leave here. I carry with me no hostile remembrance. Whatever offence I have given which has not been redressed, or for which satisfaction has not been demanded, I have, Senators, in this hour of our parting to offer you my apology for any pain which in the heat of discussion I have inflicted. I go hence unincumbered of the remembrance of any injury received, and I have discharged the duty of making the only reparation in my power for any nijury offered."

In clear statement he summarized his political principles.

"It is known to you, Senators, who have served with me here that I have for many years advocated as an essential attribute of State sovereignty the right of a State to secede from the Union "; but he hoped none would "confound this expression with the advocacy of the right of a State to remain in the Union and to disregard the constitutional obligation by the nullification of the law. Such is not my theory." "Secession belongs to a different class of remedies. It is to be justified upon the basis of State sovereignty. There was a time when none denied it."

He pointed out that the position he then assumed was the same that he had occupied whom Massachusettes had been arraigned at the bar of the Senate and when the doctrine of coercion was ripe and to be appulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the rescue of a pulied against her because of the r

is the feeling of the people whom I represent towards those whom you represent.

"I therefore feel that I but express their desire when I say I hope, and they hope for peaceable relations with you, though we must part.

"They may be mutually beneficial to us in the future, as they have been in the past, if you so will it.

"The reverse may bring disaster on every portion of our country; and if you will have it thus, we will invoke the God of our fathers who delivered them from the power of the Lion to protect us from the ravages of the Bear, and thus putting our trust in God and in our firm hearts and

a flaming thunderbolt at their foes.

THE CABINET OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In his Cabinet he gathered the foremost civilians of the land—Benjamin, Toombs, Hunter, Seddon, Reagan, Memminger, Davis, Mallory, Walker, Randolph, Breckinridge. Were not these the wisest? Who had he else to put in their places?

HIS CENERALS AND HE ARMIES.

To the leadership of his soldiers whom did he delegate? If some Massonier esuid

What cavalry leaders?
Sturt, Hampton, Forrest, Ashby, Morgan, Wheeler, Rosser, Van Dorn, William E. Jones, Dearing, Payne, Butler, Fitz and Rooney Lee.
What artillerists?
Pendleton, Long, Pegram, Pelham, Latimer, Breathed, Thomson, Andrews, Haskell, Poague, Carter, Nelson, Jones.
What men of the ses?
Sempres, Holling, Wood, Maury, Bu-

What men of the ses?
Sommes, Hollins, Wood, Maury, Buchanau, Lee, Tatnall.
But who can name or count the stars?
Men judge Napoleon by his marshals; summon them to the field of Mars and in such galaxy as this they would be proud of peerage. Troop behind them those armies of "tattered uniforms and bright musket" but no, it is beyond the reach of either brush or chisel to redeem to the imagination such men, such scenes, as shine in their six hundred battles. Not until some new-born Homer shall touch the harp can mankind be penetrated by a sense of their heroic deeds, and then alone in the grand majestic minstrelsy of epic song. song.

And now that war is flagrant, far and wide on land and sea and river, over the mountain and the plain rolls the red battle tide, and rises the lofty cheer. The son falls, the old father steps in his place. The father falls, the stripling of the play-ground rushes to the front; the boy becomes a man. Lead fails, old battle-fields are raked over, children gather up bullets as they would pluck berries, household ornaments and utensils are broken, and all are moulded into missiles of war. Cannon fail; the very church bells whose mellow chimes have summoned to the altar, are melted and now resound with the grim detonations of artillery. Clothes fail, old garments are turned over, rags and exercise are raiment. The battle-horse is killed, the ship goes down; the unhorsed trooper and the unshipped tar trudge along with the infantry. The border States are swept away from the Confederacy, the remaining ones gird their loins the tighter. Virginia is divided; there is enough of her left for her heroic heart to beat in. New Orleans is gone; Vicksburg falls; Gettysburg is lost; armies wither; exiles make their homes in battle; slender battalions do the duty of divisions. wither; exiles make their homes in battle, slender battalions do the duty of divisions Generals die in the thick fight; captains become generals; a private is a company

become generals; a private is a company.
Luxuries disappear; necessities become
luxuries. Fields are wasted, crops and
barns are burned, flocks and herds are consumed, and naught is left but "man and
steel—the soldier and his sword."

The desolate winter lays white and bleak
upon the land; its chill winds are resisted
by warm and true affections.

Atlanta, Mobile, Charieston, Savannah
fall—the Confederacy is cut to pieces. Its
fragments become countries, with frontiers
on skirmish lines and capitals on horseback.

Fortsare sealed—the world and the Sount are parted. All the dearer seems the scant sky that hangs over her bleeding children. On and on and on come the thickening masses of the North—brave men, bravely led and ably commanded; and as those of the South grow thinner, theirs grow stronger. Hope sinks; despair stiffens

courage.

Everything fails but manhood and womanhood. The woman cooks and weaves and works nurses the stricken, and buries her dead, and cheers her living. The man stands to his gun behind Johnston, behind Lee. Petersburg and Richmond starve and bleed and yet stand dauntless. An here supports you, while the thunders

Improvements at St. Mary's Cemetery.
The congregation of St. Mary's German Catholic church are making great improvements at their cemetery, which is situated just outside of the city limits between the Meadow-Bridge road and the new Henrico turnpike. Roadways are being made and a pretty little chapel is in course of crection. This chapel is situated on the most elevated point in the cemetery. It is octagonal shape with a tower roof. In this chapel will be placed life-sized status of the holes and solve the life of the world to come through our Lord Jesus Christ.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Otterburn Springs Hotel and Land Company the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: E. C. McCulloch, president; J. A. Smith, vice-president; Charles A. Rose, secretary and treasurer. Members of the board: E. C. McCulloch, J. A. Smith, Charles A. Rose, S. S. Baker, P. D. Glinn, R. B. Chaffin, and William D. Rice.

This company is organized to improve and develop the property.

The Good Templars.

At the meeting of Sidney Lodge, I. O. G.
T., Friday night at Belvidere Hall a num-ber of visitors from Trinity, Rescue, Jeffer-son, Soldiers' Home, and East-End Lodges Were present.
Interesting addresses by Messrs. Tysho

Death Benefit Patel.

Last Friday night H. T. Richeson, commander; J. M. Fossett, treasurer, and B. W. Jenkins, secretary of Richmond Lodge, No. 10. Order of the Golden Chain, visited the residence of the Misses Riddell and handed them an order for \$2,000, the amount of a certificate held by their brother James Riddell, lately deceased. The proof of death was forwarded to the supreme officers last Tuesday and in three days the order for the amount was returned.

Spring Campaign Opeags.

A meeting of Stonewall Democratic Club was held last night at Reed's Hall (Monroe Ward) at which it was determined to meet regularly every Saturday night until after the municipal election.

After the business of the meeting was over Messrs, H. M. Smith and D. S. Cates made stirring speeches, which were received with applause.

This club, as in the past, will do good work in the Democratic cause.

gree Team.

Friendship Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, will take steps on Tuesday night next to form a degree team for the purpose of more fully exemplifying the beautiful work of the order. This old lodge—the mother of several of our most flourishing lodges—seems to be renewing her strength, and gives evidence of her determination to stand fully abreast with her sisters in promoting and extending the sisters in promoting and extending the principles of Odd-Fellowship.

Lemon Elixir.

ITS WONDERFUL EFFECT ON THE LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS AND BLOOD.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant lemon drink that positively cures all Billousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Maiaria, Kidney Discase, Dizziness, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Fovers, Chills, Biotches, Fimples, Pain in beck, Faltitation of Heart, and all other discases caused by disordered liver, stomach, and lidneys, the first great cause of all fatal discasses, 50 cents and 51 per bottle. Sold by druggists, Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot Drops.
For sore throat and bronchitis, take Lemon
Hot Drops.
For preumonia and laryngetts, take Lemon
Hot Drops.

Hot Drops.
For consumption and catarrh, take Lemon
Hot Drops.
For all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon
Hot Drops.
An elegant and reliable preparation.
Sol't by druggists. 23 cents per bottle. Prepared by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
PRESIDENT NATIONAL ALMS. PRESIDENT NATIONAL BANK,

at the residence of the bride's father, No. north Twenty-lourth street, by Hev. L. W. Bitton, Mr. GEORGE W. CARK, of Norfolk, Va., a Miss MARY E. SMITHER, of this city. No car Norfolk papers please copy. SALE-RADY.-Married, at Sallyville, S. C. December 23, 189, by the Rev. E. A. Price, Professor J. IRVING SALE to MOLLIE A. RADY both of Fieldmond, Va.

CARL-SMITHER, Married, January 21, 1890,

SUTTON-SUTTON .- Married, in county, on January 21, 1800, by the Rev. L. A. Cutler, EMMA C., daughter of W. O. Sutton, to ANDERSON B. SUTTON, of this city.

power of the flower of their flower of the control of the control

MARKET REPORTS

ANDIN CONNECTION THEREWITH TH WEATHER INDICATIONS

THE WEATHER IN RICEMOND YES Range of Therm

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25.—The weekly statement shows the following changes serve, increase, \$7.20,505; loans, dec \$5,777,701; specie, horrease, \$7.235,600; lega ders, increase, \$44,500; deposite, inc \$3,719,900; circulation, decrease, \$434,600.
The banks now hold \$15,031,500 in excess 25 per cent rule. BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

Balvimoni, January 25.—Baltimore and Ohle tock, 985, a6916; Northern Central stock, 71 sked; Cincinnau, Washington and Baltimore st certificates, 996, asked; do. 2d certificates, 7 bid; consolidated gas bonds, 1155, a116; do. RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, January 25, 1890. Closing quotations at the Stook B GOVERNMENT SEDURITIES. BIL Astes. Inited States 44's......

North Carolina 4's 985 North Carolina 5's 125 Virginia 6's, consols 41

100%

190) 100%

Western North Carolina 1st 6% (0)
1914. 94%

Barliso ap 570025. Par.
Atlanta and Charlotte. 100 90

Atlanta and Carrotte

Petersburg 100 60

R. F. & P. common 199 112

R. F. & P. common 199 103

Rich, and Petersburg 100 103

BANK STOCK 1

Merchant & Planters Sav 13 18

State Bank of Virginia 100 120

Union Bank of Richmond 50 108

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

INSURANCE COMPANIEL

Richmond city 7s. 137 M Richmond city 6s. 1189 Richmond city 5's (1890-1890). 150 Richmond city 5's (1891 and later). 111 Richmond city 4's (1921)

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, JANUARY 26, 1890.

Sun rises 7:18 Hom Tips. Sun sets 5:28 Morning 11:00 Moon sets 19:20 Evening 11:20 PORT OF RICHMOND, JANUARY 25, 1820. Steamer Ariel, Deyo, Norfolk, merch 21%

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

JAMUANY 25, 1820.

Offerings on 'Change, 23 packages; taken in, 9
packages; highest 9c.; lowest \$4.40; average
\$7.30. Loose sales for the week 120,215 pounds,
with 50c. per hundred lowest and 184c. yesterday highest. The week's offering of new dark
shows conclusively that there is a strong demand for any sound serviceable tobacco at highest prices; for better grades exceeding the expectation of planters and consignees. Common
tobacco and damaged piles are, however, rather
weaker on the whole week's sales, with fluctuations. PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, JANUARY 25, 1886

Steamship Henley, Liverpool, coaled. Barges Gillchrist and Moon, Boston, coal.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, January 25, 1493.

P. M.

WHEAT.—White, 52 bushels very good at 84c.;
10 bushels common at 67c. Longberry, 1,800
bushels very good on private terms. Total sales
of wheat, 1,862 bushels. We quote: Pina, \$2.50a\$2.75; superfine, \$2.75a \$3.50; extra, \$1.50a\$2.75; family, \$1a\$4.50; patent family, country, \$1.75a\$1.25

COTTON MEPORT. Market firm. quorarious, -

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK

PLOUR

WHEAT. -2,502 bushels. CORN. -800 bushels. OATS. -1,000 bushels. SALES 78 'OSTED TO SECRETARE.

WHEAT .- No. 2.

team, \$0.50. Dry-selt meats—snour #4.25; longs and ribs, \$5.25a55.37; \$5.50. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, longs and ribs, \$5.65a\$5.80; short Hams, \$9.25a\$11.50.

WILMINGTON.

NEW YORK COTTON PUTURE

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Sue's

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKEE

LIVERPOOL January 25—Noon.—Cotton as limited inquiry; American midding, 6%d,; sales, 7.00 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales—American, 34,600 bales, 65-64d,; also 65-64d,; February and March, 65-64d, also 65-64d,; February and March, 34,741 and May, 64-64d, also 65-64d,; June and July, 66-64d, also 65-64d,; July and August, 69-64d, also 65-64d,; July and August, 69-64d, also 65-64d,; July and August, 69-64d, aslier; February and March and April, 67-64d, seller; April and May, 68-64d, seller; July and August, 611-64d, seller; August, 611-64d, se

BAILUD. Steamship Goldsboro', O'Nelli Philadelphia merchandise and passengers; J. W. McCarrick

By Telegraph.

ARRIVEL.

Steamship Roanoke, New York, and sailed for New York, merchandise.
Steamship Wyanoke, Richmond, and sailed; for New York, merchandise.
Steamship it. A. Hartman, New York, to load coal.

Steamship Mt. Hebron, New Orleans, to coal,

ations.

Private sales of old for the week have been without special significance, but the market on fillers and wrappers alike is strong, while West Virginia new tobacco keep up well at full prices. Internal-revenue collections for the week: Cigars and cigarettes, \$6,811.85; tobacco, \$30,-533.60; total, \$27,345.45. TIAN CHURCH—Rev. L. A. CUTLER.—II A. M., "The Faith Once Delivered to the Saints." S & M., "Jonah at Ninevah."

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCE (corner Mein and Stath streets).—Rev. W. W. Landburs, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and S

BAILEY DAVIS

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 25.—Tithe firm at 38c. Rosin firm; strained, good strained, gl bid. Tar firm at \$1.55. turpentine firm; hard, \$1.20; yellow-dip, virgin, \$2.20. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE.

New York, January 25.—Cotton—Net recould bales; gross receipts, 6,127 bales, Fut lossed strong, Sales, 113,09 bales; Janu 11,03a511,05; February, \$11,05a511,07; Ma 11,14a511,15; April, \$11,20; May, \$11,25a511,37; Aug. \$11,35a51,33; Aug. \$11,

erpool, and southern markets were nigher.

ceipts were smatter and buying larger for blong and short account by foreigners, while th
was also considerable realizing. Cotton on
spot was firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JANUARY 27, 1890.

MARSHALL-STREET CHRIS

REAL MOTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, ONE of those VERY HANDSOME THERE.

STORY STOCK-BRICK DWELLINGS on Floyd between Cherry and Beech arrests. Contains tweive rooms. All modern improvements, furnace, stoves, &c. This dwelling is very een plete and convenient, and all in want of such property are invited to inspect it. For terms and other information apply to PRANK D. HILL & CO., 6 north Eleventh streets

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DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.—
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DES BUILDING LOTS.—
We have for cale some of the most District.
Pranklin, drace, and Flord moves, age Green and Park avenue, as agricus moves, age Green and Park avenue, as agricus moves, age Green and Front force.

But a series and Flord moves, age Green and Front force.

But a series and Flord moves, age Green advanced present force.

But a series and force an